

One of the best times to visit Big Sur is in the spring, when wildflowers are in bloom.

shops and expensive restaurants. The city also boasts a marvelous beach, and one of the finest of California's original twenty-one missions. Father Junípero Serra, the founder of the mission system, is buried at Carmel.

Big Sur country is a 100-mile (161-kilometer) stretch of rugged cliffs, jagged hills, and lonely beaches between Carmel and San Simeon. A superb time to visit Big Sur is in the spring, when wildflowers color the countryside. The Hearst Castle at San Simeon was built by newspaper tycoon William Randolph Hearst in the 1920s. The architectural marvel contains priceless antiques and art objects collected from around the world. Now a state park, the Hearst Castle draws a million visitors a year.

An unmistakably Mexican look spreads through the city of Santa Barbara. White stucco houses with red-tiled roofs predominate, although each house looks subtly different from its neighbors. The Santa Barbara Court House has a striking Spanish design.

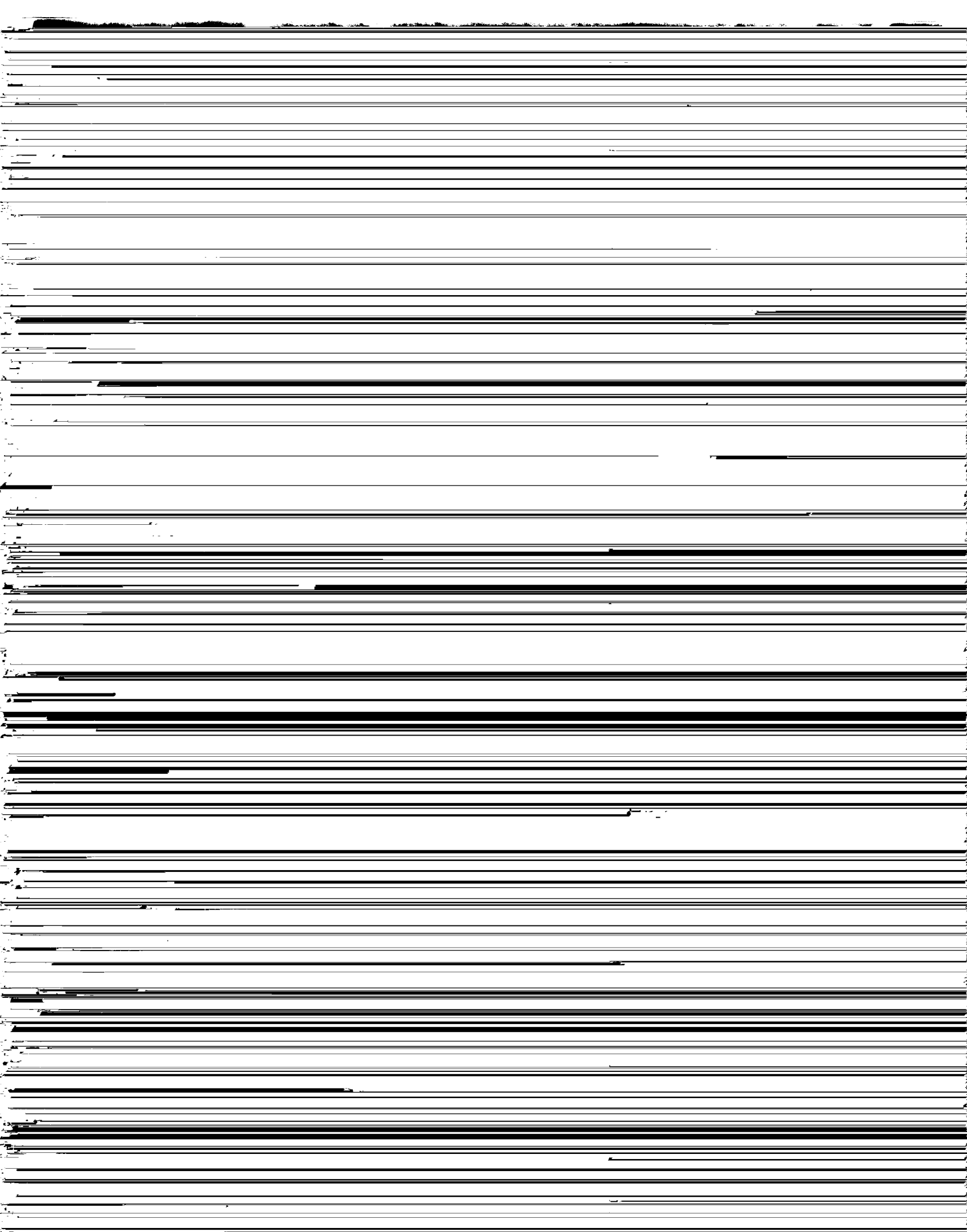
Inland from California's central coast spreads the flat and fertile San Joaquin Valley — the nation's fruit and vegetable basket. In the heart of the valley lies the city of Fresno. A leader in the packaging and processing of foods, Fresno produces about 80 percent of the nation's raisins. At the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley is the city of Bakersfield. Nearby oil fields spurred Bakersfield's growth early in the twentieth century, and today steel and cotton products are its major industries.

South of the San Joaquin Valley is mountainous country often called California's Inland Empire. Woodlands, including the San Bernardino National Forest, cover much of the area. Spectacular Lake Arrowhead is a magnet for many southern California vacationers. It was in the Inland Empire city of Riverside that a farmer named Tibbets planted two navel orange trees, which eventually grew into the state's billion-dollar citrus industry.

THE DESERTS

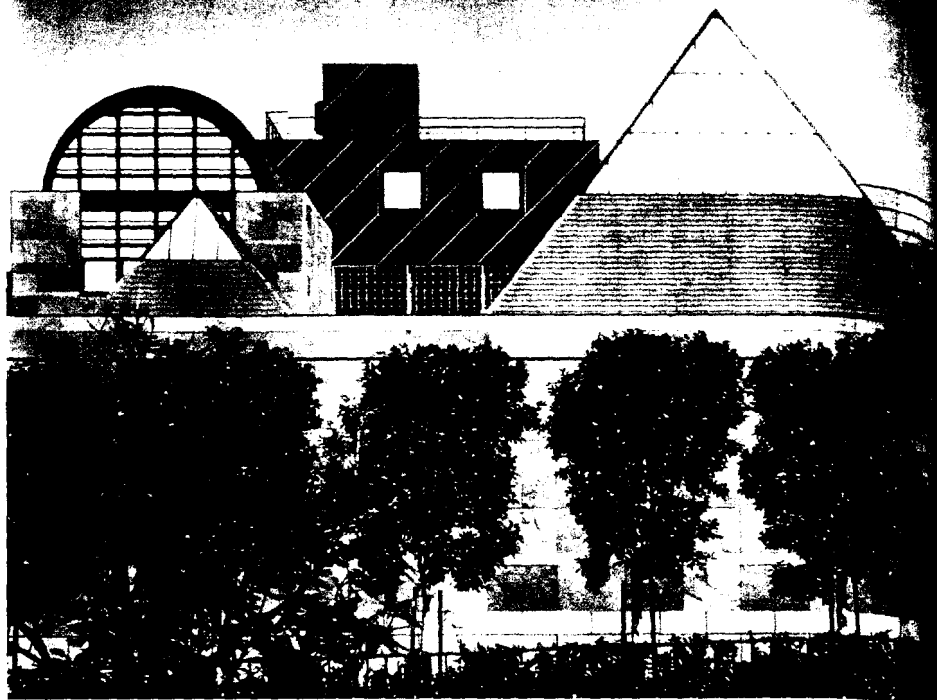
Death Valley National Monument lies in the southeast near the Nevada border. Its grim name is derived from the Gold Rush hopefuls who tried to cross its trackless wastes but died in the attempt. Today's visitors can tour a peculiar structure, Scotty's Castle, which was built by an eccentric millionaire named Death Valley Scotty.

The Indians who lived in the sandy lands along the lower Colorado River left some mysterious monuments of their own. On the desert floor they created pictures of men and beasts that are so huge they can be truly appreciated only when viewed from the heights of an airplane. In recent years, these enigmatic pictures have been scarred by thoughtless people joyriding over them on three-wheeled motorcycles.



Los Angeles
• • Anaheim
Newport Beach
San Diego •

**The Museum of
Contemporary Art,
Los Angeles**



Visitors to the Los Angeles area may tour Universal Studios and recall the days when Hollywood was the movie capital of the world. The gigantic Hollywood Bowl seats twenty thousand people for its outdoor summertime concerts. Fine pieces of modern art are displayed at the Museum of Contemporary Art and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. The city also has excellent natural history and science museums.

South of Los Angeles spreads Orange County. It, too, is a sea of suburbs, but it also boasts superb beaches such as Laguna, Newport, and Balboa. And in Orange County lies the dreamland for children everywhere.

In a tiny village in Mexico, a teacher asked her class which place they would most like to visit in the entire United States. Altogether, the boys and girls chimed, "*Disneylandia!*" Such is the international fame of Disneyland, the fantastic theme park in the city of Anaheim. Disneyland opened in 1955. Since then, the Burbank-based Disney Corporation has opened similar parks in Orlando, Florida, and Tokyo, Japan. But in the minds of people



San Diego
Harbor at
day's end

everywhere, the Anaheim park remains the true home of the Wonderful World of Disney.

The list of things to do in San Diego is impressive. Visitors may stroll through the San Diego Zoo, one of the world's largest and most innovative. They can lunch at the Hotel del Coronado, an architectural wonder on Coronado Island. Many stop at Sea World to watch the amazing performance of dolphins. Or they study the history of shipping at the Maritime Museum. In Balboa Park are the famed Museum of Man, and other museums devoted to history, natural history, aerospace, and sports. Finally, the miles of parkland that ring San Diego's waterfront invite long walks. When the sun sets over the sailboats bobbing in the bay, visitors

ATTACHMENT 10

s, Inc.

LET'S GO:

The Budget Guide to

CALIFORNIA and HAWAII

1991

nada, and Alaska

James Samuel Rosen
Editor

Yiling Katharine Chang
Assistant Editor

Written by Harvard Student Agencies, Inc.

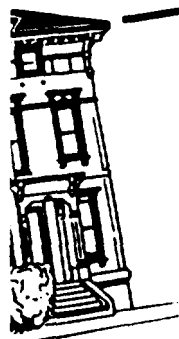
ST. MARTIN'S PRESS
NEW YORK

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2 WINDOWS

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Northern California
or just a little money.



YH-Hostel. Near the State
AYH for more information.

North Lake Tahoe
916 / 587-3007
Redwood National Park
707 / 482-8265
Eel River Redwoods
707 / 925-6469
Mt. Shasta
916 / 926-6724

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Ab

In 1960, Harvard Student Age to provide employment opportu booming business selling charte passengers on these flights was a *pean Guide*, a collection of tips c following year, students travelin *Let's Go: Europe*, a pocket-sized tions, irreverent write-ups of sig proclaimed themselves to be the c student."

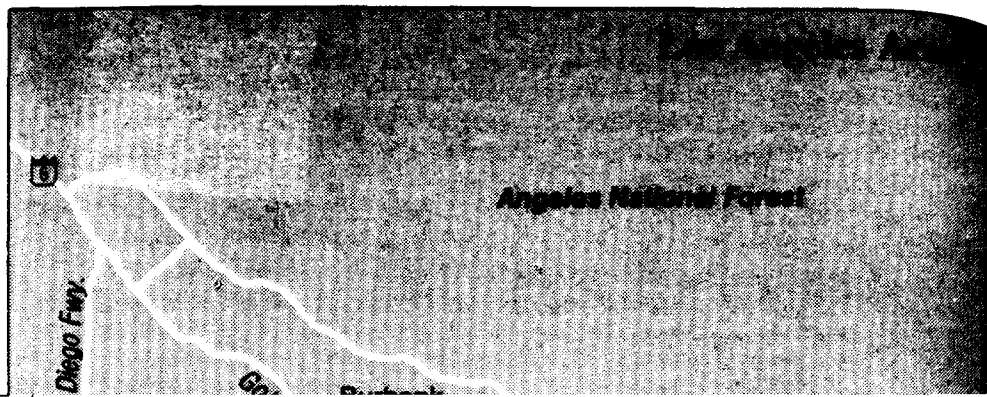
Throughout the 60s, the series was entitled "Street Singing in Eu led off with a feature on drug-ridd became a large-scale operation, ac into North Africa and Asia. In 1 and in the next year HSA joined f in its 31st year, *Let's Go* publi

Each spring, over 150 Harvar *Let's Go* researcher/writers. Th sense, writing ability, stamina, a string budget for seven weeks, re less obstacles in the quest for be

Back in a basement in Harvar five, and countless typists and p over more than 50,000 pages of intensive editing. In September diskettes to nine-track tapes and where their computerized typeset And even before the books hit t

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or \$19.) In October, the **Shout for Sprouts** festival along the Boardwalk honors the oft-neglected brussels sprout, with sprout ice cream, sprout-chip cookies, etc. The same month also brings the annual *Slug Fest* to celebrate UCSC's meek mascot. Not only do they race slugs, they also do some of the same things they did with the sprouts (think of it as jumbo, shell-less *escargot*).

Other seasonal events worth stopping for include: the **Coldwater Classic** surfing competition (475-7500) in early March and the **Longboard Club International** (425-8943) in late May; the **Mr./Ms. Santa Cruz Bodybuilding Competition** (335-7946), in the civic auditorium, also in late May; the **Roaring Camp Civil War Encampment** (335-4484), at the Roaring Camp and Big Trees Narrow Gauge Railroad, Memorial Day weekend; **ProBeach Volleyball Tournaments** on the Santa Cruz main beach June-Aug.; the **Santa Cruz County Fair** (688-3384), at the fairgrounds Sept. 13-18; and the **Capitola Art & Wine Festival** in mid-September.

Near Santa Cruz

Santa Cruz is surrounded by gently sloping hills that make hiking a delight; the paths are only mildly strenuous and the scenery is magnificent. To the north, **Big Basin Redwoods State Park** offers a skyline-to-the-sea trail that even novices should be able to handle in about two days (see *Camping*). Farther to the south, the gorgeous **Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park** has trails suitable for daytrips in the redwoods (see *Camping*). Rumor has it that his estranged son, Chris, wanders the park nights, mumbling computer codes and wailing off-key. Beware of the highly touted **Felton Covered Bridge**, located about a ½-hour north of Santa Cruz. Although it may be the "tallest covered bridge of its kind in the United States," it's ramshackle, not particularly picturesque, and certainly not worth going out of your way to see.

The **Roaring Camp and Big Trees Narrow Gauge Railroad**, Graham Rd., Felton (335-4400), runs an old steam-powered passenger train from Felton through the redwoods to Bear Mountain. (Round-trip fare \$12.50, ages 3-17 \$8.50, under 3 free.) To reach Felton take scenic Rte. 9, which passes through Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park. In Felton take Graham Hill Rd. southeast, and turn south for Roaring Camp as indicated by road signs.

The **Mystery Spot** (423-8897), 3 mi. northeast of Santa Cruz at Branciforte Dr., is just another one of those tourist attractions where gravity, perspective, and velocity seemingly run wild. While it's clear from compasses that the area is a source of magnetic disturbances, the true interest of the Mystery Spot lies in its owners' unintentionally hilarious efforts to augment the spectacle through optical illusions. Would you believe that trees respond to magnetism? (Open daily 9:30am-4:30pm. Admission \$3, under 12 \$1.50.)

Bonny Doon Vineyards, 2 Pine Flat Rd. (425-3625), west of Felton, deserves notice for the idiosyncratic texts on its bottle labels. To arrange a tour write to P.O. Box 8381, Santa Cruz 95061. (Open Wed.-Mon. noon-5:30pm; in winter Sat.-Sun. noon-5:30pm.) **Roudon-Smith Vineyards**, 2364 Bean Creek Rd. (438-1244), runs a tasting room on 2571 Main St., Soquel (Wed.-Sun., noon-6pm). **Felton Empire Vineyards**, 379 Felton-Empire Rd., Felton (335-3939), also offers friendly and informal tours and tastings. (Sat.-Sun. and holidays 11am-4pm.)

San Joaquin Valley

While the rest of California speeds recklessly toward the millennium, the San Joaquin Valley quietly minds its own agribusiness. Known to most travelers as the "middle-of-nowhere" that separates Los Angeles and San Francisco, the area is nevertheless one of the most vital agricultural regions in the country. Throughout the triangle defined by 1009-ft. Altamont Pass to the northwest, Yosemite to the northeast, and 4144-ft. Tejon Pass to the south, the land is flat, the air is oven-hot, and

Car Rental: Avon Rent-A-Car, 3915 Rosedale Hwy. (327-7720). Also U-Save Auto Rental, 1524 24th St. (395-0841).

Gay and Lesbian Phone Line: 328-0729.

Personal Counseling: through the Info-Line, 322-1717, extension 4500. For a directory of Info-Line services, dial extension 4000.

Hospital: Mercy Hospital, 2215 Truxton Ave. (327-3371).

Emergency: 911. Kern County Sheriff 861-7569 (security) or 861-3110 (service). Highway Patrol 327-1069. Police address is 1601 Truxton Ave. (327-7111). 24-hr.

Laundromat: California Laundry, 317 E. California Ave. (861-9910).

Post Office: 1730 18th St. (861-4345), at G St. Open Mon.-Fri. 8:30am-5pm. General Delivery ZIP Code: 93302. New office on 3400 Pegasus Dr. (392-6178). General Delivery ZIP Code: 93312.

Area Code: 805.

Orientation

Bakersfield lies 110 mi. north of Los Angeles and 104 mi. south of Fresno (the major city of the Central Valley), at the southern end of California's major agricultural area, the San Joaquin Valley. Bakersfield is the gateway city to the national parks and forests of Southeastern California: the Mojave Desert, Death Valley, and the Sequoia National Forest.

Central Bakersfield is bounded by four highways. Rte. 58, which comes in from the Mojave Desert to the east, defines the southern border of the central city. Rte. 204, a.k.a. Union Ave., runs north-south, defining the eastern edge of the downtown area. Rte. 99 also runs north-south, on the western boundary. And Rte. 178, the Rosedale Hwy., runs east-west at the northern end of the city. Important streets in the downtown area are California Avenue and Truxton Avenue (both running east-west) along with Union and Chester Avenues (running north-south). Lettered streets are north-south, numbered streets east-west.

Accommodations and Camping

The Chamber of Commerce bills Bakersfield as a major convention center, and the traveler heading to either Sequoia National Forest to the east or Los Angeles to the south can make use of the abundant facilities for the night. Bakersfield's newer motels cluster around Rte. 99; some are good deals and usually list the price right on their "mile high" signs. The hotels downtown, many adjacent to the Red Light District (avoid Union Ave.), are also inexpensive, but dingy; see a room before you sign.

Motel 6, 4 locations: 350 Oak St. (326-1222), 5241 Olive Tree Court (392-9700), 2727 White Lane (834-2828), Hwy. 58 at Weed Patch Hwy. (366-7231). If you're heading into the woods, this may be your last chance to sleep in a clean, hard bed. A/C, color TV, pool. Singles \$20-24. Doubles \$26-32.

Allstar Inns, 1350 Easton Dr. (327-1686). Clean, relatively spacious rooms. Color TV, A/C, pool. Singles \$24. Doubles \$31.

E-Z 8 Motel, 2604 Pierce Rd. (322-1901). A/C, color TV, pool, handicapped facilities. Singles \$26. Doubles \$30.

Camping: Kern River Campground, on the river 13 mi. northeast off Alfred Harrell Hwy., has restrooms and drinking water as well as 50 new campsites; 14-day max. stay. Sites \$10 (call the Kern County Parks Dept. at 861-2345 for information or reservations).

Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area, outside of Taft, about 30 min. from Bakersfield. Full hookups with direct water. 2 artificial lakes (one for water-skiing and boating, the other for windsurfing and sailing), 2 swimming lagoons, and excellent bicycling paths. \$12-18 per night per vehicle. A little slice of paradise in, of all places, Bakersfield.

Sequoia National Forest land along Rte. 178. You don't need a permit to camp here.

ATTACHMENT 11

FEB 25 1993



RAND McNALLY

**1993
COMMERCIAL
ATLAS &
MARKETING
GUIDE**

124th Edition

Printed and Published by

Rand McNally

Scale 1:1,000,000
1 inch = 20 Statute Miles
1 Centimeter = 13/64 Kilometers

STATUTE MILES

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PL. CONCEPTION

Santa Barbara Channel

CHANNEL ISLANDS
NAT. PARK

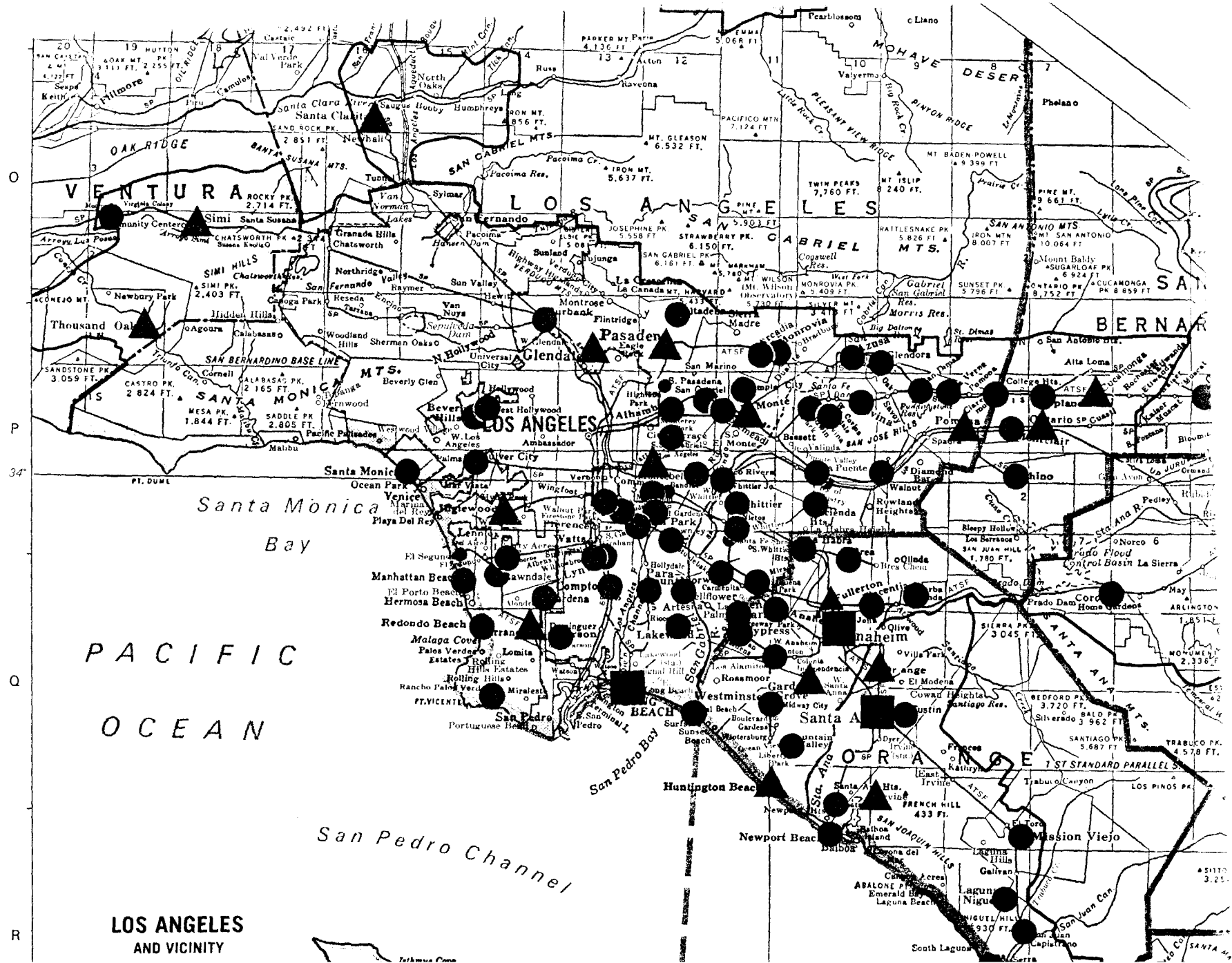
SAN MIGUEL
ISLAND

PT. BENNETT

POINT PUEBLO

WEST PT.

SANTA CRUZ
ISLAND



ATTACHMENT 12

THESE UNITED STATES

Our nation's geography, history and people

THE READER'S DIGEST FAMILY REFERENCE SERIES

THE READER'S DIGEST ASSOCIATION
Pleasantville, New York

CALIFORNIA

Californians like to boast that their state has the finest of everything—the largest trees, the best climate, the grandest vacationland, the biggest crops, the longest bridges—and in December 1962, they claimed the greatest population of all the 50 states when they outstripped New York with a count of more than 17,000,000 inhabitants and nearly 1000 pouring in every day.

The same attractions that the early Spaniards enjoyed in California in the 1500's, the gold miners in 1849 and the land seekers in 1887 still beckon newcomers. On the coast the climate is mild and stimulating, the mean temperatures ranging from 47° to 60° F. in San Francisco and 54° to 68° F. in San Diego; excellent ports and bays have brought industry and commerce. The hot, dry climate of the irrigated desert and Central Valley, the state's horn of plenty, has made California the nation's biggest producer of 56 crops, among them lettuce and carrots, and grapes for its wine industry. There are hundreds of miles of beaches and, not far away, the snows and trails of the Sierras for skiers and hikers. California's gold today is in its industries—auto plants and shipyards and, more recently, electronics, aircraft and missiles, which came to the state after World War II because of the large working force available there, and now in turn attract new arrivals in a continuing cycle of growth.

Two states in one, California has two poles—San Francisco, the city of hills in the north, and Los Angeles in the south. In the northern interior are the Mother Lode country, its Gold Rush towns almost abandoned; breathtaking Yosemite Valley with mile-high Sierra peaks and 2000-foot waterfalls; blue 22-mile-long Lake Tahoe straddling the Nevada border; and 4000-year-old redwoods, one of them 36 feet in diameter. In the southern interior are the resorts of Palm Springs and Salton Sea; oil fields, cattle ranches and orange groves; and mines that produce more than 200,000,000 dollars' worth of talc, cement and boron a year.

The northern two thirds of the state cradles Central Valley, 400 miles long and 50 miles wide, rimmed almost entirely by mountain ranges. Below the Amargosa Mountains lies Death Valley, the continent's lowest area (282 feet below sea level). Sixty miles away is Mount Whitney, the highest point (14,495 feet) in the United States south of the Canadian border.

Four foreign flags—Spanish, British, Russian and Mexican—have flown over the region, and each country has left its mark. Columbus had heard of a legendary California from Caribbean natives; in 1536, Cortés discovered Lower California, and in 1542 Captain Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo sailed up the coast. Other Spaniards followed during the next 100 years, but no one penetrated inland. Sir Francis Drake sailed into a bay north of San Francisco in 1579 and named the land Nova Albion, or New England. But it was not until 200 years later that Father Junipero Serra led the Spanish Franciscans overland from

Mexico. Hoping to civilize and convert the Indians, they eventually founded 21 missions, each a day's ride from the last. They were accompanied by Captain Gaspar de Portolá, who established presidios (garrisoned posts) with small military staffs to protect the missions from hostile Indians.

The settlements received little support from Spain, and when Russian fur traders set up a stockade named Rossiya about 100 miles north of San Francisco in 1812 and hoisted the Russian flag, the Spaniards were too weak to repel them. But after the sea otters—the principal source of revenue—had been virtually exterminated along the coast, the Czarist colony fell upon hard times. Farming and shipbuilding were tried and then given up as unprofitable. The settlement was finally evacuated in 1841, and the whole property, including French cannons abandoned by Napoleon on his retreat from Moscow, was sold for \$30,000. John Sutter, the Swiss immigrant who bought it, had founded New Helvetia, later Sacramento, the state capital. The Russian village, now known as Fort Ross, has been restored and is open to visitors.

In 1822 Mexico won independence from Spain; three years later California voluntarily became a Mexican territory. Captain John C. Frémont, an American topographical engineer, established the Bear Flag republic in 1846. Two years later California was annexed by the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican War, and the Californians demanded statehood in 1849. The next year the territory became the thirty-first state.

Settlers were already arriving in prairie schooners from the East. One was James Wilson Marshall, who was hired to build a sawmill for John Sutter in the town of Coloma. Marshall found a gold nugget in January 1848, and the Gold Rush began. Thousands dropped their work to stake out claims; San Francisco was briefly deserted. Gold seekers came overland and by sea around the Horn, and the state's population grew from 15,000 in 1847 to 379,994 in 1860. In 1869 the first transcontinental railroad was completed, largely by imported Chinese laborers, and soon sale of land along the railroad right-of-way brought thousands more in a land rush. Waves of arrivals came again in the 1930's, from the dust bowl of Oklahoma and Arkansas; and following World War II the migrants from the rest of the nation doubled the population in 20 years.

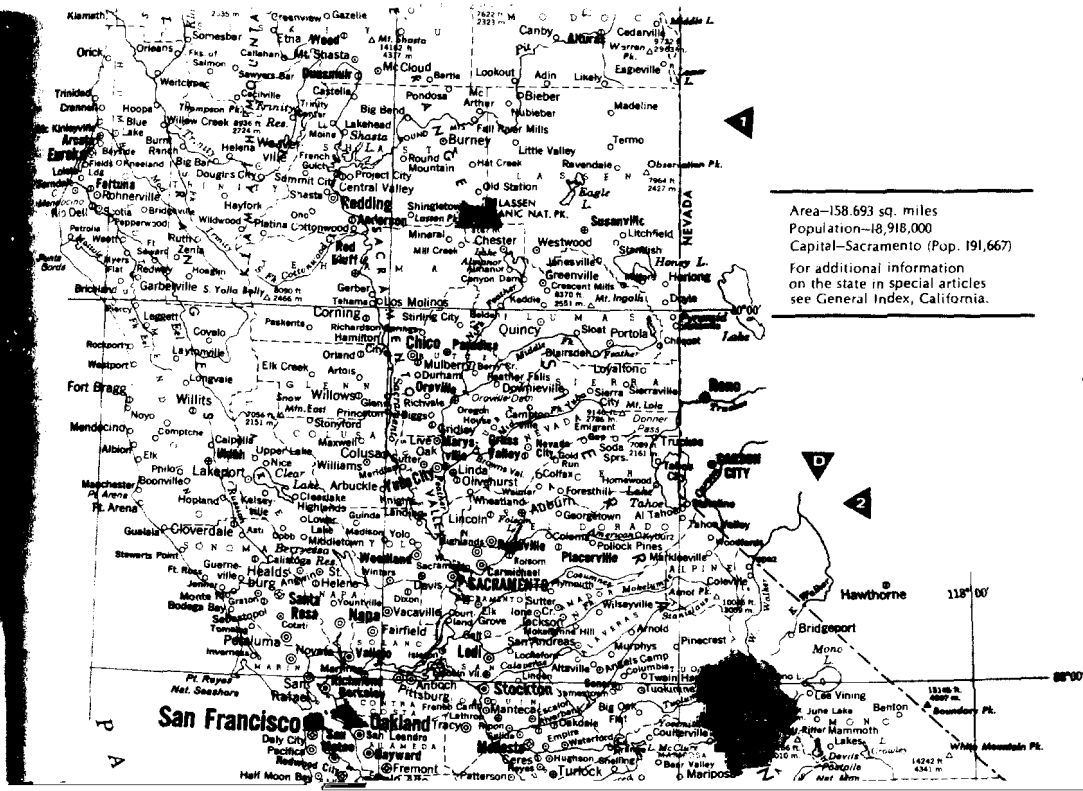
Today California looks to education and industry for growth in the future. The state has a thoroughly democratic public-education system which assures tuition-free schooling from kindergarten through college. More than 70 junior colleges provide for nearly 460,000 students; ten campuses of the University of California carry an enrollment of about 80,000.

California's industrial and agricultural future depends on increasing its supply of available water; four fifths of the state's vast agricultural crop is produced on irrigated land. The \$2.6 billion Feather River project will bring mountain water to dry southern areas—creating new arable ground, with more crops—and inevitably, an ever-growing population.

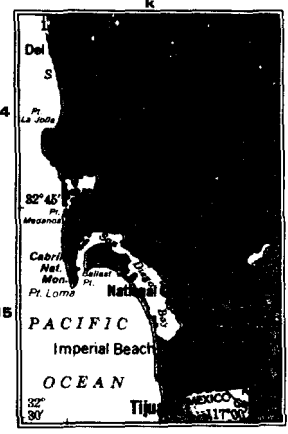
SAN FRANCISCO

California's northern metropolis has a gem-like setting: steep hills adorned with gleaming white buildings command breathtaking views of the bay, the Golden Gate Bridge and the coastal mountain ranges. San Francisco is one of the world's greatest seaports, as well as the leading banking and financial center west of Chicago. Its Chinatown is the largest Chinese settlement outside the Orient. The mixture of European, American and Asian cultures has created a fascinating cosmopolitan city, famous for its gay night life and excellent restaurants. Colorful cable cars that have clanged and crawled up and down steep streets since 1873 are busier than ever. At 5:13 a.m. on April 18, 1906, a violent earthquake followed by fire destroyed 30,000 buildings and virtually wiped out the business district, but the area was rebuilt within nine years. One reason for San Francisco's charm: it is miraculously free of heavy industry, although now surrounded by the sixth largest urban area in the United States. All the steel mills, oil refineries, shipyards and industrial plants lie to the south or across the bay. Ocean breezes and fogs create autumnlike temperatures the year round and the coolest summer climate of any large American city. (Pop. 740,316.)





Area—158,693 sq. miles
 Population—18,918,000
 Capital—Sacramento (Pop. 191,667)
 For additional information
 on the state in special articles
 see General Index, California.



ATTACHMENT 13

FILED
in the Office of the Secretary of State
of the State of California

APR 10 1962
RANKA J. JONES, Secretary of State

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

COMMUNITY TELEVISION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

FIRST: The name of this corporation is
COMMUNITY TELEVISION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

SECOND: This corporation is organized pursuant
to the General Non-Profit Corporation Law of the State of
California.

THIRD: This corporation does not contemplate
securing gain or profit to the members thereof, nor
shall any net earnings, income, gains, profits, funds or
assets of this corporation in whatsoever manner acquired
or at any time here or be distributed for the benefit
of any private member, director, or other individual
and the same shall be devoted solely to the purposes for
which this corporation is formed as the same are herein-
after declared and set forth.

FOURTH: The specific and primary purposes for
which this corporation is formed are the development,
financing and operation of a noncommercial educational
television facility in Southern California; the coordina-
tion of educational, cultural, governmental and other
interests in the greater Los Angeles area to service
such a facility; and to do all things reasonable, neces-
sary, suitable, proper, convenient or incidental to the
aforesaid purposes.

FIFTH: The county in the State of California
where the principal office for the transaction of the
business of the corporation is to be located is Los
Angeles County.

1345

SIXTH: This corporation shall not issue shares of stock. There shall be only one class of members of the corporation.

SEVENTH: The names and addresses of the persons who are to act in the capacity of directors of the corporation until the selection of their successors are as follows:

Eunice S. Galinder 2450 De Longpre Avenue
Los Angeles 69, California

Carol Marsh 1422 1/2 South Reeves Street
Los Angeles 35, California

Mary Sue Tatum 6825 1/2 Harratt Street
Hollywood 46, California

EIGHTH: The number of directors of the corporation shall be not less than three (3) and not more than eight (8). The number of directors may be changed in accordance with the By-Laws of the corporation and the directors shall be chosen in the manner provided in the By-Laws.

NINTH: All of the powers of this corporation shall be vested in the board of directors and the board of directors shall have the power to adopt, repeal or amend By-Laws for the government of the corporation.

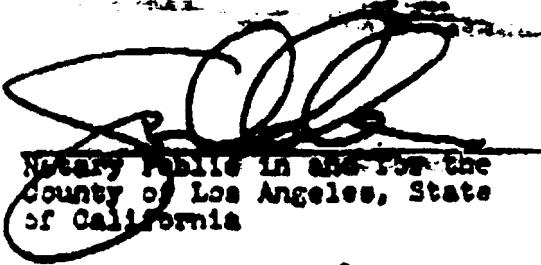
TENTH: Upon the dissolution of this corporation, the assets shall be distributed by the directors to an organization or organizations devoted to the promotion, development, operation or presentation of educational or noncommercial television and exempt from taxation under the Internal Revenue Code of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, for the purpose of forming this corporation under the laws of the State of California authorizing the formation of nonprofit corporations, we, the undersigned, constituting the incorporators of this

corporation, including the persons named hereinabove to
act in the capacity of its first directors, have executed
these Articles of Incorporation this 2nd day of April.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } SS.

On this 2nd day of April, 1962, before me,
Saul Cohen, a notary public in and for the
County of Los Angeles, State of California, personally
appeared EUNITA S. GAINER, CAROLE MARSH and MARY SUE TATUM,
known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed
to the within Instrument, and acknowledged that they
executed the same.


Notary Public in and for the
County of Los Angeles, State
of California